



HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention NEW JERSEY

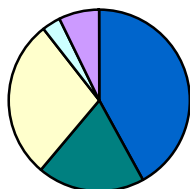
HIV/AIDS Epidemic

New Jersey reported 46,703 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.

Cumulative HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure, through 2004

*N = 64,167

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services



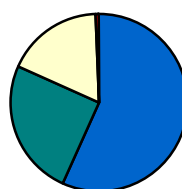
*Percentage totals may be greater or less than 100 due to rounding or missing data.

- IDU (41%)
- MSM (19%)
- Heterosexual Sex (29%)
- MSM/IDU (3%)
- Other/Unknown (7%)

Cumulative HIV/AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2004

N = 64,167

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services



- African American (56%)
- White (25%)
- Hispanic (18%)
- Other (1%)

Sexually Transmitted Disease (STDs)

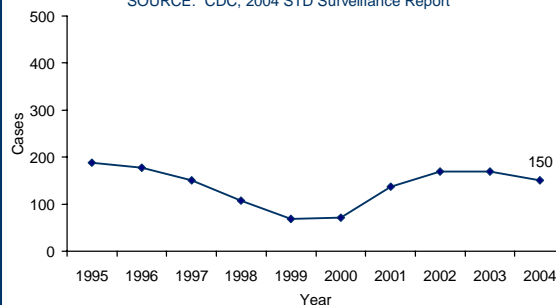
Syphilis

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern U.S. and some urban areas. In New Jersey, the rate of P&S syphilis decreased 26% from 1995-2004.

- New Jersey ranked 23rd among the 50 states with 1.7 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 95 in 1995 to 13 in 2004.

P&S Syphilis Cases in New Jersey, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report



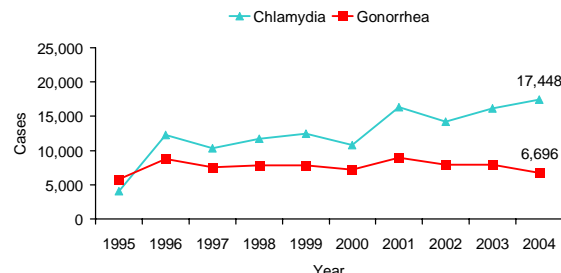
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

- New Jersey ranked 44th among the 50 states in chlamydial infection (202 per 100,000 persons) and 29th in the rate of gonorrhea infections (77.5 per 100,000 persons).
- Rates of chlamydia among New Jersey women (326.8 cases per 100,000 females) were 4.7 times greater than those among New Jersey men (70.1 cases per 100,000 males).

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in New Jersey, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report

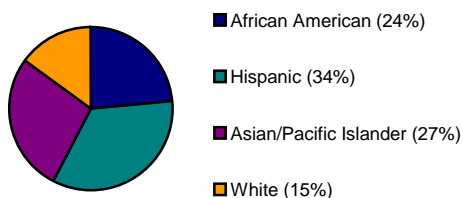


Tuberculosis

TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity New Jersey 2003

N = 495

SOURCE: CDC, 2003 TB Surveillance Report



Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to decrease. In 2003, New Jersey reported

- ❑ The 10th highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- ❑ A total of 495 cases with 34% affecting Hispanics and affecting 27% Asian/Pacific Islanders. In all, 70% were among foreign-born persons.

Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV/AIDS)

Saint Michael's Medical Center in Newark, New Jersey, received funding in the 2004 community-based program announcement under Category A, organizations providing HIV prevention services to members of racial/ethnic minority communities who are at high risk for HIV infection. The Center specifically targets African-Americans, Asian-Pacific Islanders, injecting drug users and heterosexuals.

STDs

The New Jersey STD program designed and implemented the New Jersey Prevention Health Education Network (NJ PHEN) in order to link STD prevention/sexual health professionals and programs across the state.

Through a website and regular meetings, NJ PHEN provides easy access to STD and other health information, educational and training resources, funding and professional development opportunities, and relevant data. It also serves as a forum to share ideas, develop collaborative STD prevention/education projects and strengthen STD prevention and treatment efforts statewide.

Tuberculosis

In September 2003, the TB Program funded a health services grant with the American Lung Association of New Jersey (ALANJ) to provide case management assistance to TB patients in exchange for adherence with DOT. This grant provides housing for the homeless with TB disease, pays rent/utilities for those at risk of becoming homeless, provides food coupons, meets more diverse needs (discount store gift certificates) and enables transportation (NJ Transit tickets) to clinic.

National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to New Jersey, 2005 (US\$)

HIV/AIDS	\$22,127,132
STDs	\$3,570,802
TB	\$3,638,449

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